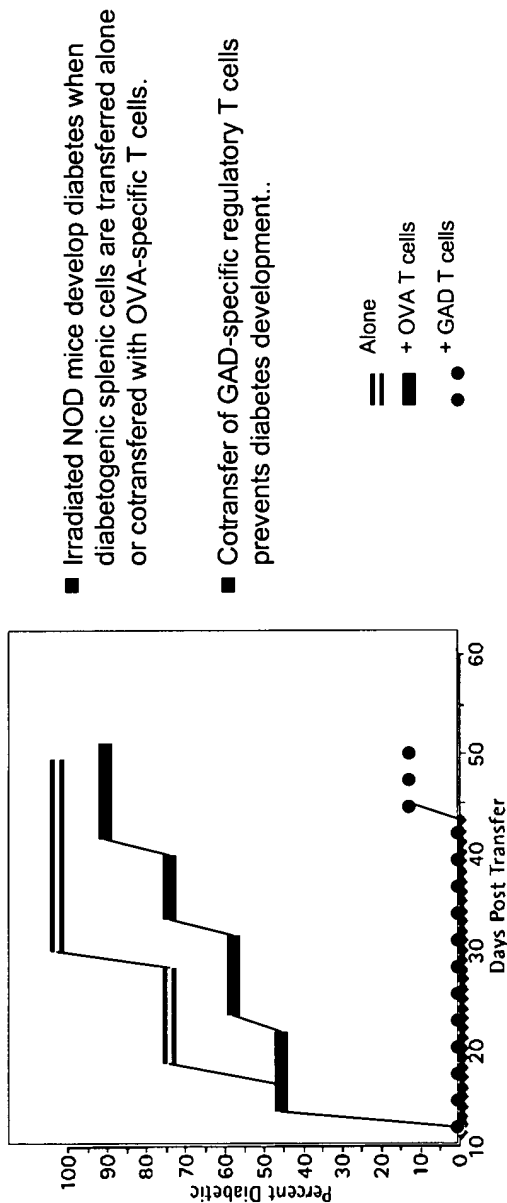




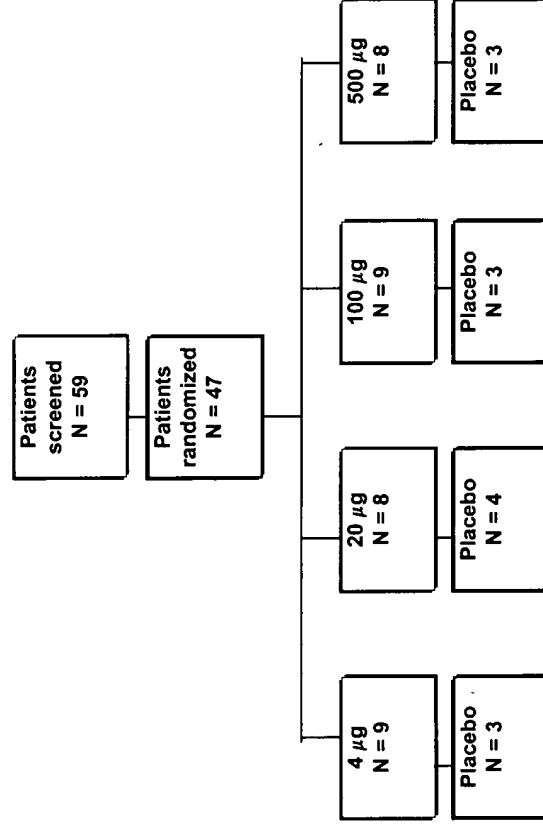
## Pre-Clinical

### Induction of GAD65-specific regulatory T cells modulates diabetes in NOD mice



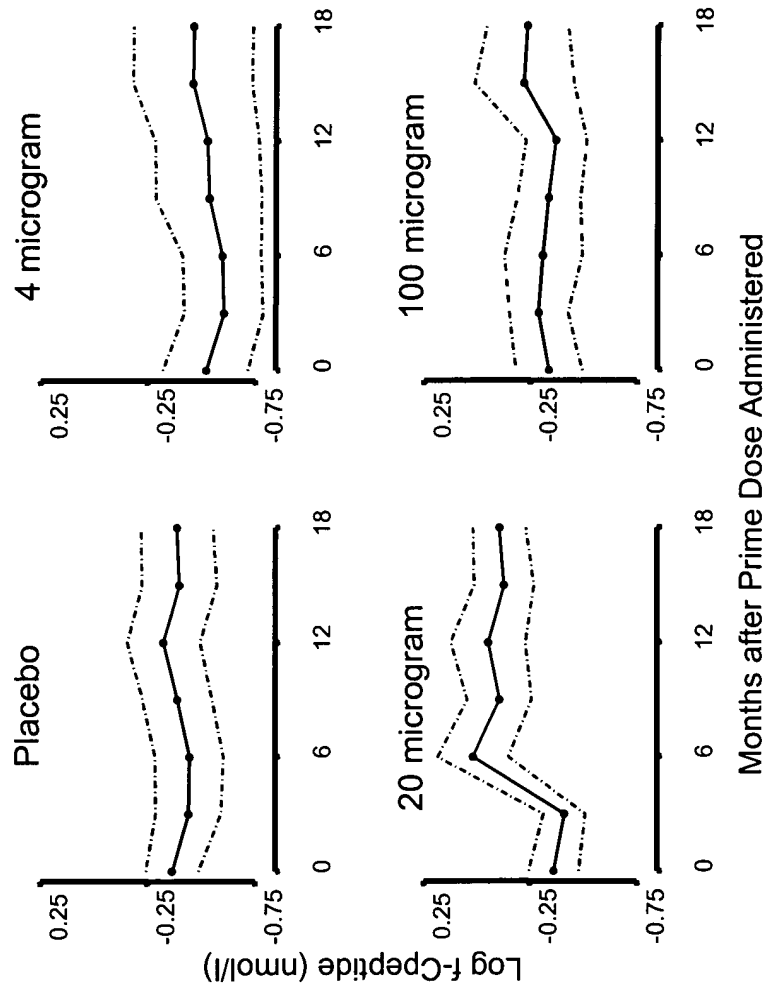
Tisch et al. (1998) Induction of GAD65-specific regulatory T cells inhibits ongoing autoimmune diabetes in nonobese diabetic mice Diabetes 47:894-899

**Figure 6 – Induction of GAD65-specific regulatory T cells in NOD Mice**



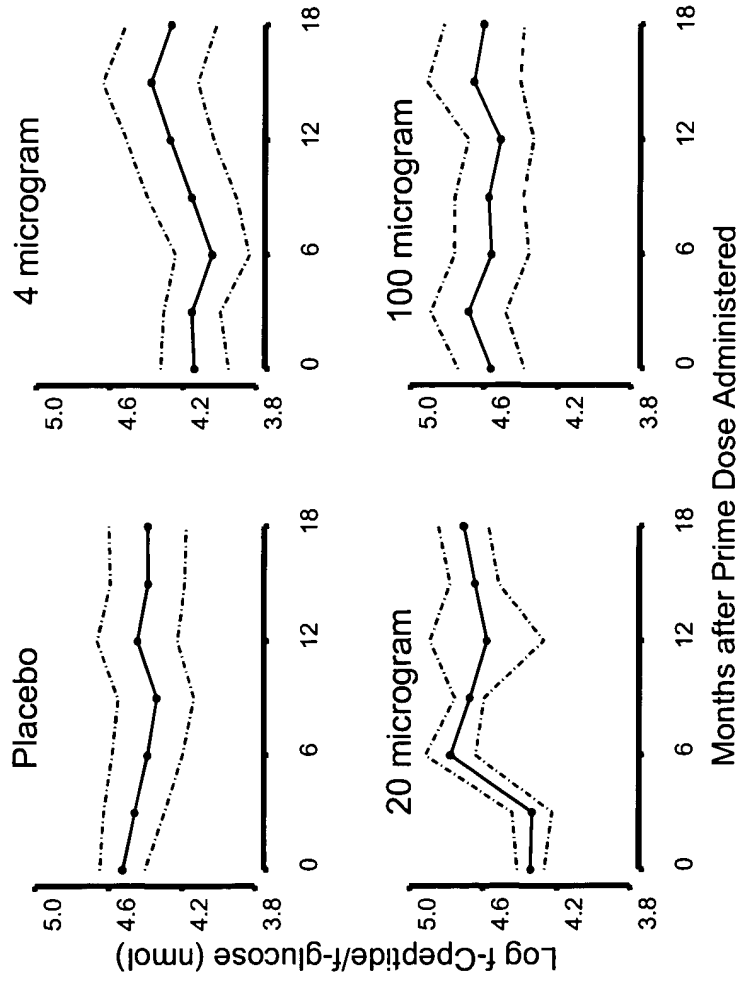
**Figure 7 - Patient disposition in Phase II Trial**

# Log Fasting C-Peptide (nmol/l) (Mean $\pm$ SEM)



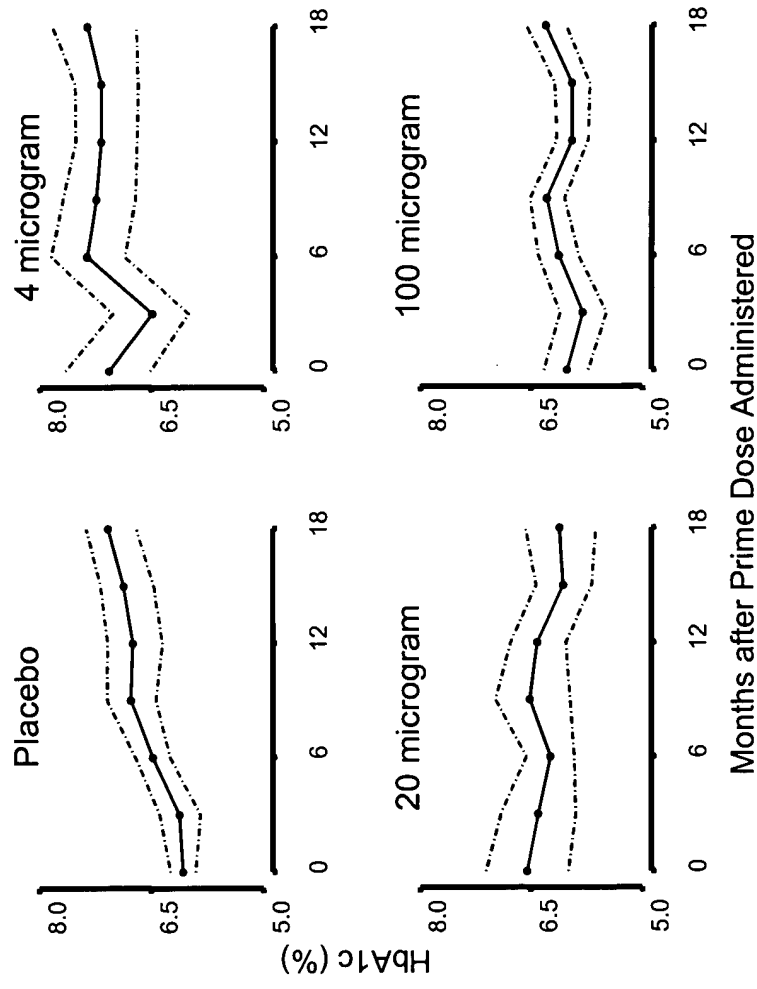
**Figure 8 - C-peptide/glucose at 6 months, 12 months and 18 months**

# Log Fasting C-Peptide/ fasting glucose (nmol/l) (Mean $\pm$ SEM)



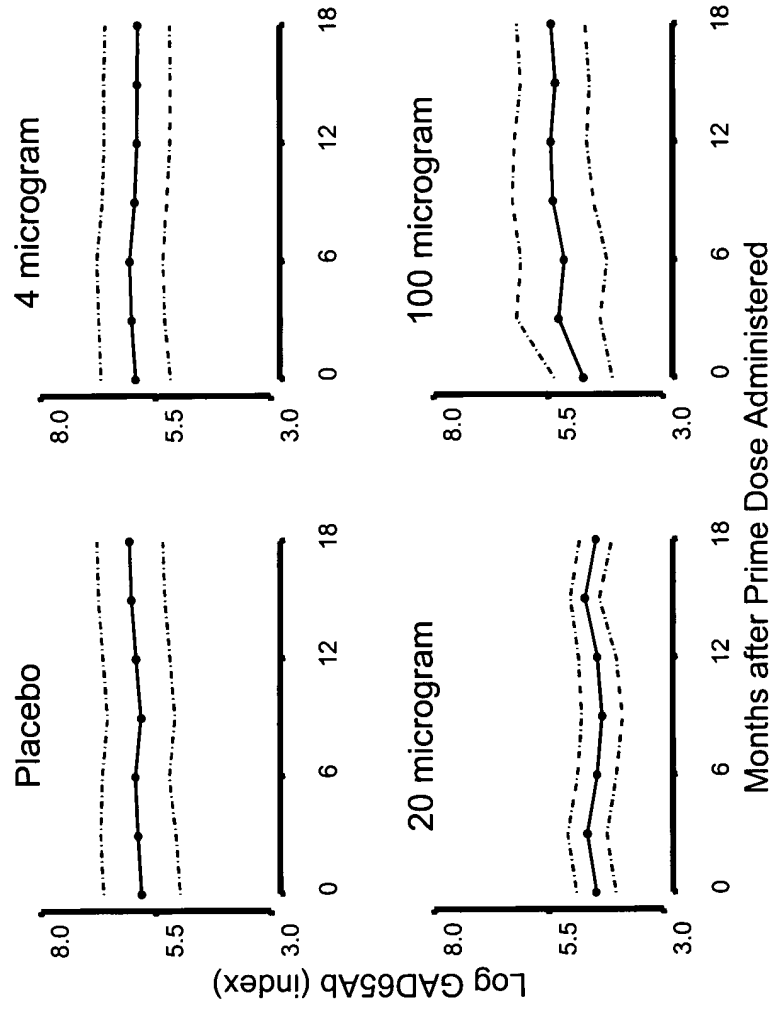
**Figure 9 – Log Fasting C-peptide/fasting glucose at 6 months, 12 months and 18 months**

## HbA1c (%) (Mean $\pm$ SEM)



**Figure 10 – HbA1c (%) at 6 months, 12 months and 18 months**

# **Log GAD65Ab (index) (Mean $\pm$ SEM)**



**Figure 11 – Log GAD65Ab at 6 months, 12 months and 18 months**

Effects on CD4+CD25+/CD4+Cd25- Ratios

CD4+CD25+/CD4+Cd25- in relation to fasting log C-peptide (nmol/l)

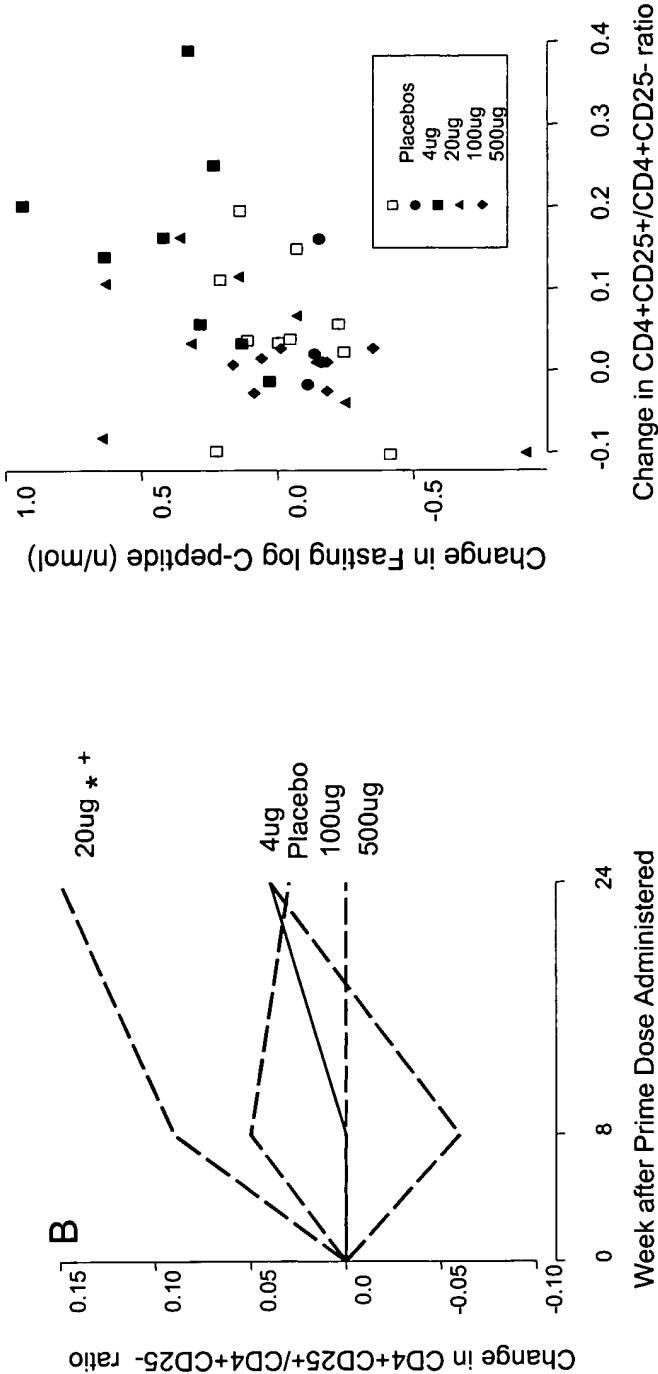
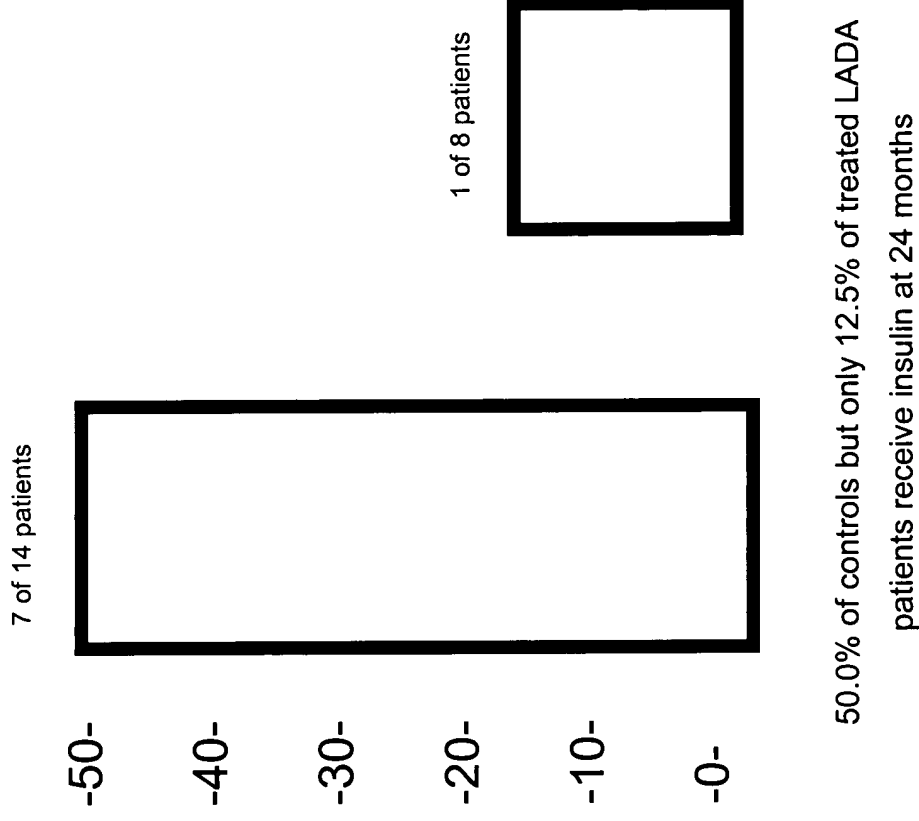


Figure 12 – Change in CD4+CD25+/CD4+CD25- T cell ratio



**Figure 13 – Percent of LADA Patients Receiving Insulin in 24 Months**